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No. 5

Session 1906-1907

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

(EDITED BY THE SECRETARY)

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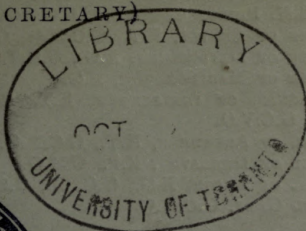
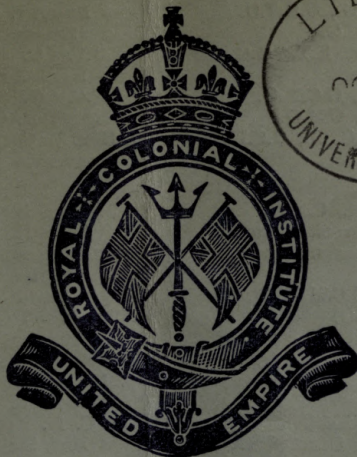
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APRIL 1907

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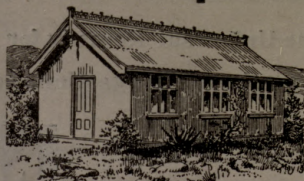
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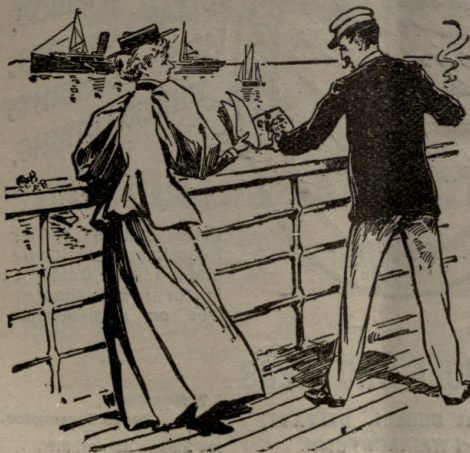
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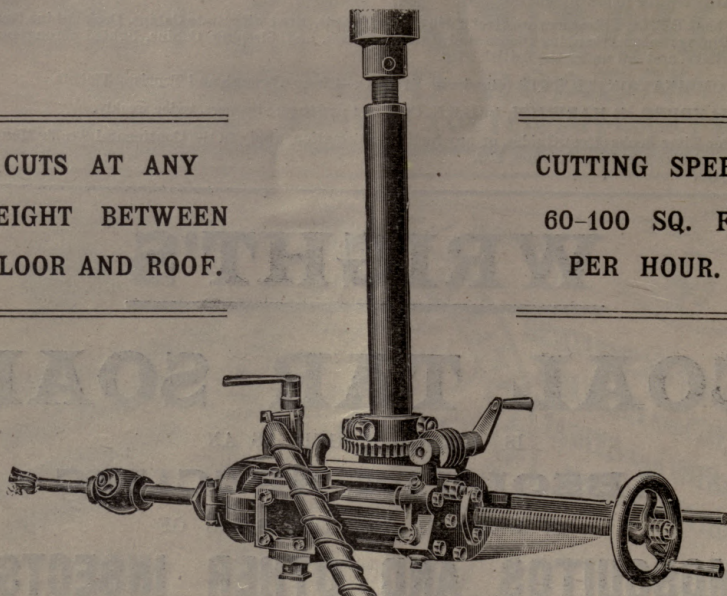
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No. 5. SESSION 1906-1907

APRIL 1907

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### PROCEEDINGS.

#### FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 12, 1907, when a Paper on "The Resources of Western Australia" was read by the Hon. C. H. Rason (Agent-General for Western Australia).

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

Amongst those present were the following:—

MR. R. A'ABABRELTON, MRS. AND MASTER AITKEN, MRS. AND MISS ALLPORT, MESSRS. A. ARMITAGE, PERCY ARNOLD, MR. AND MRS. A. J. BARBER, MESSRS. A. E. BARRETT, J. R. BELLAMY, MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BETHELL, MR. JOHN BOLTON, MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS BÜHR, J. R. BOOSÉ, MR. W. BOWDEN, LADY BOWDEN SMITH, DR. AND MRS. BOXALL, MESSRS. L. J. BRIENT, A. BRUCE-JOY, P. BROUSSON, MRS. A. A. BURCKHARDT, MR. AND MRS. C. W. BUTLER, MR. C. BUTTEMER, MISS CANNING, MESSRS. REGINALD CARRINGTON, J. R. CHALMERS, W. CHAMBERLAIN, T. CHAMBERS, HOLROYD CHAPLIN, N. CHAPLIN, E. CLARK, HON. SIR JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G., M.D., LADY COCKBURN, MR. AND MRS. W. COE, MR. W. R. E. COLES, REV. H. N. COLLIER, MR. AND MRS. B. F. CONIGRAVE, MESSRS. W. S. CUFF, D. DALLAWAY, MR. AND MRS. SEYMOUR DAVIES, MESSRS. F. DAVIS, F. HUMPHRY DAVY, MR. AND MRS. E. G. DE MATTOS, MISS C. DE THIERRY, MR. C. W. DIXON, HON. ALFRED DOBSON, C.M.G., MESSRS. L. W. DUNTON, FRED DUTTON, MRS. AND MISS DWYER, MESSRS. A. F. ELLIOTT, T. FINCH, MISS VESSEY FITZGERALD, MAJOR H. C. C. GIBBINGS, MESSRS. J. W. GINKS, ROBERT GLEDDE, MISS A. R. GRUNDY, MESSRS. WALTER GWYN, E. HAGGARD, R. HARE, MR. AND MRS. E. A. HARNEY, MRS. HARRISON, MESSRS. K. HAY, J. F. HOGAN, GEORGE HUGHES, MR. AND MRS.

J. HUGHES, MRS. E. ILLINGWORTH, HON. J. G. JENKINS, MISS JENKINS, MR. A. C. JESSOP, MRS. PERCIVAL JOHNSTON, MISS JOHNSTON, MISS JONES, MR. W. D. KNOWLES, MRS. LANG, MISSES LEE, MISS LEECH, MESSRS. G. COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G., J. A. LEVEY, W. M. LOVE, MISS MACARTNEY, MR. AND MRS. J. E. McDONALD, MESSRS. A. J. MACGEORGE, J. MACGEORGE, MR. AND MRS. C. J. MARSHALL, MESSRS. W. J. MASSON, MAGEE, A. P. MATHESON, F. MULLABY, G. T. MULLABY, MISS S. MURPHY, MR. AND MRS. W. MURRAY, SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G., LADY NELSON, MRS. HAROLD NELSON, MR. J. NEWMARCH, MRS. O'HALLORAN, MESSRS. J. O'KEEFE, W. O'KEEFE, C. H. OMMANNEY, C.M.G., SIR J. ROPER PARKINGTON, LADY PARKINGTON, MISS PAYNE, MESSRS. W. F. PIPER, J. G. POOLE, J. E. POUNDS, CAPTAIN H. H. POUNDS, MESSRS. W. POWELL, H. E. PRESCOTT, MRS. C. H. RASON, MESSRS. A. H. REID, H. A. RIDSDALE, W. E. ROBERTS, MISSES SARTAIN, MESSRS. E. H. SCAMMELL, E. T. SCAMMELL, F. B. SCAMMELL, W. P. SCAMMELL, R. SCOTT-ATKINSON, H. F. SHIPSTER, MISS G. G. SKINNER, MISS SLATER, MR. AND MRS. J. B. SPENCE, COLONEL STEEL, MESSRS. W. STATHAM, H. G. STREET, G. SUMMERS, MR. AND MRS. E. E. F. TARTÉ, MR. AND MRS. H. B. TAYLOR, MISS TAYLOR, MESSRS. J. A. TERRY, A. S. THOMPSON, S. L. THOMPSON, MISS THOMSON, HON. SIR HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G., MR. AND MRS. W. H. TRINDER, MESSRS. T. A. WALL, R. O. WARREN, W. WEDDEL, REV. H. M. WEST, MISS LILIAN WEST, MR. ANDREW WILLIAMSON, LADY WITTENOOM, MR. AND MRS. SHIRLEY, G. WOOLMER, DR. A. E. WYNTER, MR. S. YOUNG, MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (SECRETARY).

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 16 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident, 9 Non-Resident.

#### Resident Fellows :—

*Edward Courtis, Charles King, Captain Colmer W. D. Lynch, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., Frederick Wm. Verney, M.P., Julius L. F. Vogel, Arthur E. Williams, C.E.*

#### Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Adam S. Barnard (Ceylon), Hugh W. Boby (Rhodesia), Frederick Chesterton (Rhodesia), Alec F. Churchill (Ceylon), Mortimer Giles (South Australia), Thomas B. Holway (Argentine Republic), Neville R. Howse, V.C., F.R.C.S.E. (New South Wales), Stevenson F. B. Martin, M.A., LL.B. (Straits Settlements), George de Vial Pilcher (New South Wales).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Rason, who is going to read us a Paper on Western Australia. Nearly fifty years ago I was serving on the China station as a young officer and we had for some time past been engaged in a war with the Chinese: however, in the summer of 1858 a treaty of peace had been arranged at Tientsin and we hoped our troubles were over. The following season the Admiral with a squadron,



accompanied by the British minister, proceeded to the Pei Ho River with the intention of ratifying the treaty at Peking, but on arrival at the mouth of the river we found the forts armed and a boom laid across to prevent any vessels passing. The gunboats were therefore ordered to open fire on the forts, and a party of seamen and marines were landed to endeavour to take them by assault; but the British force was too small, and after an action which lasted several hours was obliged to retire with over a third of its number killed or wounded and leaving five gun-vessels sunk in the river. One of these, named the *Plover*, carrying the Admiral's flag, was amongst those sunk by the fire of the Chinese. She was commanded by Lieut. Rason, who was killed before his vessel was sunk, and was one amongst the many others who gave his life for his country. I little thought at that time that so many years afterwards I should find myself taking the chair at the Whitehall Rooms for his nephew, who is our lecturer to night. When serving on the Australian station in 1892-95 nothing gave me greater pleasure than visiting some of the beautiful harbours on that station, such as Sydney in New South Wales, Auckland in New Zealand, and Hobart in Tasmania. Where there were natural harbours the people improved them, and where there were none and one was required, they made one. The greatest example of this enterprise on the part of the people of Australia is the lately constructed harbour at Fremantle at the mouth of the Swan River, about which Mr. Rason will give us some interesting information. During my period of service Fremantle was only an open roadstead, consequently I never visited Perth or any other place in Western Australia except Albany, a beautiful land-locked harbour in St. George's Sound, but with somewhat too shoal water. I will now ask Mr. Rason to read his Paper on

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND ITS RESOURCES.

It has been said that "blessed is the country which has no history"; and, if this be so, it may perhaps be to the advantage of Western Australia that she, in common with the sister members of the Australian Commonwealth, has no history in the sense in which the word is used in connection with other great countries of the world.

Though held by geologists to be of ancient origin as a portion of the earth's surface, Australia is comparatively new as a land of settlement; and its history, from the time of its incorporation with



the dominions of the British Crown, a little over a century ago, up to the present day, is almost entirely one of pioneering effort and steady internal development. Situated far from the European centres of the world's activity, and surrounded, like her parent country, by the "inviolate sea," Australia has never yet been made a bone of contention between the great nations, and has remained free from hostile invasion or piratical raids.

It may, I think, safely be said that so long as the Empire maintains supremacy on the seas, no danger of any hostile invasion of Australia need be apprehended. Happy, then, in its isolation—though not devoid of certain drawbacks resulting from that isolation—this great southern portion of the Empire has seen nothing but peaceful progress within its borders. And although the adventures of the early intrepid explorers, and the struggles and vicissitudes of the pioneering colonists as they gradually, through the years, extended the area of settlement along the shores and towards the interior of Australia, make intensely interesting reading and speak of dangers and difficulties bravely faced and bravely conquered, they do not quite come within the scope of true world-history.

Western Australia has had its full share of the vicissitudes that are common to all new Colonies in the making. It was founded as a British possession in 1829 by Captain James Stirling, of the Royal Navy, as the result of his own explorations in the aptly named frigate "Success" of the west coast of Australia some three years previously. And, having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new Colony, he brought out with him from England the first batch of pioneering Colonists to what was then known as the "Swan River Settlement." They arrived at the mouth of the river, the site of the present port of Fremantle, in June 1829, and on the 18th of that month Governor Stirling issued his proclamation of the King's authority over the Settlement. He could not have made a better selection than he did of a site for the centre of operations in the Colony. Pursuing its way in boats up the beautiful reaches and broad sweeps of the Swan River (so named from the discovery on the stream of that *rara avis* the Black Swan) the party of inspection came upon the magnificent expanse of Perth water, some twelve miles up from the mouth of the river, and no further search for a site for the capital was necessary. Governor Stirling established his headquarters on the north bank of this broad spread of the river, and on this spot, in a situation of unique scenic beauty, the city of Perth now stands. Time will not



permit me to deal with the difficulties met with by the early Colonists, suffice it to say that the inherent pluck and colonizing genius of the Anglo-Saxon were sufficient to prevent the abandonment of the Colony as was at one period contemplated. Progress, however, was very gradual for over sixty years after its foundation.

In all that time and with limitless land open for selection and occupation, affording every opportunity for extensive settlement, the population of the Colony only attained to a total of 46,000 souls.

The awakening of Western Australia, which has led to its present comparatively high state of development, began in the year 1890. Two potent quickening influences were then at work. The one was the conviction, in consequence of the discoveries of large quantities of gold, first in the Kimberley district and subsequently in other parts, notably Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, that there existed wide and extensive auriferous areas in the Colony only needing opening up to yield vast stores of the precious metal.

The other awakening impulse was the establishment of autonomy. In that year (1890) Western Australia was raised to the rank of a self-governing Colony, Sir William Robinson being the then Governor, while Sir John Forrest—certainly the most commanding figure in connection with the development of the Colony during the subsequent decade—assumed office as the first Premier. Principally, however, to the gold discoveries is due the marvellous metamorphosis effected in the Colony from the year 1890 up to the present time. Touched by the fairy wand of the golden metal, Western Australia awoke to a condition of almost feverish activity, the prosecution of gold mining bringing in its train agricultural and industrial developments of all kinds.

Let me show by a few comparative figures the enormous general advancement of the State I have the honour to represent, and the development of its productive industries since its renaissance, so to speak, in 1890. As I have stated, in that year the population only totalled 46,000 (I give round figures); last year it was 262,000; so that in the last sixteen years the number of people has attained to a figure considerably more than five times as large as it reached in the first sixty-two years of settlement. That in itself is, I submit, convincing proof of enormous advancement. There are now about 70 females to every 100 males, and a pleasing feature in regard to the increase in numbers is that the proportion of females to males has steadily increased. In 1895 the ratio was only 51:91. In 1900

it was 63·49, while now it is 69·94. I lay stress upon these figures because they go to show that a large number of men who were at first content to test what Western Australia was like by themselves have been so satisfied that their wives and families have joined them. As is natural to expect, the production of gold has risen from a comparatively mere trifle in value of £86,000 in 1890 to the huge figure in value of over seven and a half millions in 1906; while in the same time the annual dividends paid by the various mining companies have risen from an insignificant £1,250 in 1890 to a sum of about two millions per annum at the present time. Taking the public revenue, we find that in the period of sixteen years from 1890 to last year the increase was from £414,000 to four millions. That is very nearly tenfold!

General bank deposits, another indication of the well-being of the people, rose from just over a million to over five millions; while the Saving Banks deposits, which mirror the prosperity of the masses, sprang from £34,000 to over two and a quarter millions.

An idea of the general prosperity of the country is conveyed by the fact that a people numbering a little over a quarter of a million have at their command on deposit in the banks of the State nearly seven and a half millions of money.

With the exception of the Midland Railway and some timber lines the whole of the railways of Western Australia are the property of the State. In 1890 there were only 188 miles of Government railway, and the gross earnings were £45,000; in 1906 there were 1,612 miles opened for traffic, and the gross earnings were £1,634,000. A further 162 miles of Government railway have either been completed or are approaching completion. An additional 203 miles have been authorised, and a still further increase of about 325 miles will shortly be constructed. This largely increased mileage is being undertaken in the interests of the various gold-fields, and also to meet the ever-increasing requirements of agricultural settlement.

Turning to the trade returns the same marvellous record of progress is shown. During the sixteen years under review the tonnage of the shipping in and out of Western Australian ports increased from some 900,000 tons to something like 4,000,000 tons, the value of the imports from £874,000 to nearly seven millions sterling, and the value of the exports from £671,000 to nearly ten millions sterling.

Gold is of course the principal item, but if we take the list of exports covering the progressive period since 1890, we find that under every head the same rapid upward tendency is shown. Of the famous hard woods of Western Australia, the chief of which are



Jarrah and Karri, both so well and favourably known in connection with street paving and other works in London and other great cities, the export in 1890 amounted in value to £82,000, while in 1905 it had been multiplied over eight times, the figure for the latter year being £690,000. Or, if we include sandal-wood and mallet-bark, to £882,000. Mallet-bark, I may mention, is used for tanning, as it contains a very high percentage of tannic acid; the principal export is to Germany, that nation being apparently the first to realise its commercial value. It is estimated that the value of the known matured timber growing in the forests of the State, after allowing for waste in cutting, amounts to no less than 124 millions sterling.

Wool, another of the leading products of the State, shows nearly a threefold increase between 1890 and 1905, the quantities exported in these years being 7,000,000 lbs. and 17,000,000 lbs. respectively. This is a very large increase when it is borne in mind that the pastoral industry is necessarily one of comparatively slow growth, and cannot be expected to expand at the same rapid rate as industries such as mining, or even timber-cutting.

The export of hides and skins also rose from a value of £24,000 in 1890 to £168,000 in 1905. Pearls and pearl-shell, the recovery of which from the ocean bed by means of divers forms an important industry on the north-west coast, also doubled in the exported value during the same period.

Western Australia is rich in minerals other than gold—notably copper, tin, and a coal of a very useful type, though not perhaps of the highest class—and the increase in the production of these minerals has been very marked during the period we are examining. Although *copper* was discovered in the Colony as far back as the “forties,” and several mines were at one time or the other worked successfully prior to 1890, by that year the yield had fallen practically to *nil*. But the renaissance of the Colony and the rise in market value gave a fresh start to that among other industries, with the result that the value of the export for 1905 reached £65,000. *Tin*, which is found of high quality and abounding in quantity in various parts of the State, was in 1905 exported to the value of over £76,000, whereas in 1890 only a little over £5,000 worth was raised. The *coal* industry is quite of recent origin in Western Australia, none of the mineral having been brought to the surface before 1899. During that year some £54,000 worth was raised, and that figure was comfortably doubled, or rather more than doubled, by the output for 1905 (£127,000). I may state that the Government

Railways Department is the chief customer of the Collie Mines, the coal-producing centre of the State, although the coal is gradually but surely being brought into more general consumption.

It is when we come to the applications, by intending settlers, for Government land on which to establish farms and make homes for themselves, that we obtain the most satisfactory evidence of what the dawning of the golden era has meant for Western Australia as a producing country. Holding that settlement on the land is the solid permanent basis of prosperity for any new country, the Government of Western Australia has framed its policy especially of recent years to encourage immigration and the cultivation of the enormous tracts of arable land which the State has at disposal. It is the aim of the Government to promote the establishment on all the cultivable areas of a class of yeomen, each owning and working his own farm, and holding no larger area than he can utilise to the best advantage of the State and of the individual. With this view sections adapted for cultivation in suitable parts of the best rain-served country are offered on such easy terms of conditional purchase as to be well within the reach of men of even very limited means. During past years the land laws and regulations have been repeatedly amended, always in the direction of making the conditions under which the lands of the State may be acquired easier for would-be settlers, until now it can fairly be claimed that these conditions are as liberal as those offered by any other, and more liberal than those offered by almost any other country in the world. The free grant of a homestead block of 160 acres can be obtained, and larger areas, up to 1,000 acres in extent, may be acquired on easy terms of conditional purchase, the payments extending over a long term, twenty to forty years, and the price payable being as low as 10s. per acre, while the obligations are residence on the selection, and the carrying out of a certain amount of improvements. The latter are, of course, to the advantage of the settler quite as much as that of the Government. So popular and attractive have these terms proved, that whereas in 1890 the number of acres applied for was 129,000, in 1905 applications were approved for no less than 1,235,000 acres.

And the result of this acquisition of land on a large scale? It must be remembered that the agricultural, like the pastoral, industry is necessarily a plant of somewhat slow growth. You cannot expect to find in this department the same rapid producing development you may anticipate from mining or other industries. It takes time



to clear the surface of trees and bush, plough and sow, and reap the harvest.

Nevertheless the expansion of agriculture in Western Australia is remarkable, and by no means out of keeping with the development of the other productive industries. Whereas the area under crops was 73,500 acres in 1890, of which about half was sown with wheat, in 1906 it had expanded to 365,000 acres—a five-fold increase.

In the same period the annual yield of wheat concomitantly rose from 505,000 bushels to 2,300,000 bushels—not far short of a five-fold increase. I should state that Western Australia, unlike her neighbours on the Island-Continent, has not yet quite arrived at the wheat exporting stage. But that point will very shortly be reached. The wheat-grower has almost overtaken the requirements of local consumption; and at the present rate of increase in the production a year or so at most should see the State seriously entering the ranks of the suppliers of the world's bread. In the meantime trial shipments of wheat have been made to England, and it is gratifying to know that the quality is admitted to be of the highest class.

The cereals other than wheat raised in Western Australia are maize, oats, barley, and I may add here peas and beans. In the case of these products also, with the single exception of maize, the increase in production during the progressive period which opened in 1890 has been enormous. In 1890 orcharding was hardly a systematized industry at all, and even seven years later only 2,300 acres were planted with fruit trees. Now there are over 11,000 acres bearing fruits of almost every description. With both soil and climate in the fertile south-western division so eminently suitable for the growth of citrous fruits, of grapes, apples, pears, peaches, quinces, apricots, plums, figs, strawberries, cherries, and indeed fruits of all kinds, Western Australia is bound to become in the very near future one of the fruit-exporting countries of the world. Apples sent last year to the London and German markets realised top prices, and were very highly spoken of by experts. It must not be forgotten that Western Australia has the advantage of being the nearest to England of any of the Australian States.

As a *wine*-producing country Western Australia is also bound to figure largely in the future. At present in this, as in so many other lines of production and spheres of development, this golden land is only in "the morning of its days." It is to the future, Western Australia confidently looks for her true greatness—a



greatness that will render insignificant by comparison even all the marvellous progress of the last years. She has advanced from the days of the single units of production to those of the hundreds. Immediately ahead are the days of the thousands and beyond them, in the never-ceasing course of progress are the days of the millions!

I will conclude my review of the progress in the productive industries of the State by showing how the live stock has increased during the last sixteen years.

In 1890 there were 44,000 horses, in 1905 there were 97,000. In 1890 there were 130,000 cattle, in 1905 682,000. In 1890 there were 2,500,000 sheep, in 1905 3,250,000, while the homely but useful porker was represented in 1890 by 28,000 of his kind and in 1905 by 75,000.

*Public Debt.*—Just a brief reference to the public debt. The gross public debt on June 30, 1906, was, in round figures, eighteen millions, of which over fourteen and a half millions have been spent in distinctly reproductive works such as railways, tramways, harbours, water supply (including the great goldfields water scheme), sewerage, &c., all works that more than pay working expenses, maintenance, and interest on the cost of construction. Therefore no one can justifiably say that, on the whole, the money borrowed has not been judiciously expended. For myself, I am satisfied that by the disposal of a few of its most important public works—in other words, by disposing of a few of its assets, Western Australia could wipe out its public debt, or, in other words, get rid of its liabilities. I must not forget to add that Western Australia provides a sinking fund to meet its borrowing obligations at maturity of the loans. This sinking fund amounts to £1,320,000, so that the public debt is really the less by that amount.

Having pointed out to you the progress made in sixteen years, and having, I trust, satisfied you that the financial position of Western Australia is thoroughly sound, let me refer briefly to some of the public works of Western Australia. Time will not permit me to mention more than two.

There are two very large individual public works in Western Australia which, on account of their magnitude, their supreme usefulness, and the boldness of their conception, deserve special recognition, even if the time at my disposal allows little more than a cursory mention. They are (1) the Goldfields Water Supply and (2) the Fremantle Harbour. Both were the outcome of the necessities created by the awakening of the Colony in 1890 under the



stimulus of the gold discoveries, and both were designed and carried a long way towards completion by the genius of the same man, the late Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, who was engineer-in-chief of the Colony during those stirring times and until his lamented death in 1902. Briefly put, the Goldfields Water Supply, originally designated the "Coolgardie Water Scheme," is an undertaking on a gigantic scale for pumping water through a line of steel pipes, following the course of the Eastern Railway, from the coastal range to reservoirs on the eastern goldfield; and the scheme is unique in respect to the distance over which the water is pumped, viz., 351 miles, while a notion of some of the difficulties to be overcome may be gained from the fact that the main service reservoir on the goldfield, from which other towns and districts on all sides are supplied, is about 1,200 feet *higher* than the source of the supply to the coastal range. This source is a reservoir or lake formed by a retaining wall of solid concrete and 100 feet high, which is carried across the Helena River, a tributary of the Swan, the width between the banks at this point being 760 feet. The dam has a holding capacity of 4,600 million gallons, and the scheme can supply 5,000,000 gallons a day throughout the year. The surplus water flows directly over the Weir crest and continues the course of the stream below, this being the highest overflow weir in the world. The works were begun in 1896, when it became evident that both the advent of a large population and the development of the mining industry on the eastern goldfield rendered an adequate water-supply imperative; and the whole undertaking was completed early in 1903, at a total cost of about three millions sterling. For the financial year last ended the income derived from sale of the water thus supplied amounted to £159,000, and the working expenses, inclusive of a reserve fund to provide for the upkeep of the pipe track, to £55,500, leaving a substantial balance to set against the charges for interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan raised as capital for construction. As the undertaking is proving of the utmost benefit, and the amount of water consumed is increasing appreciably every year—it rose from 510,000,000 gallons in 1905 to 600,000,000 in 1906—it is safe to predict that at no distant date this great work will prove directly profitable as well as indirectly of immense benefit, as at present, both to the railway department, the mines, and the population of the Eastern Goldfield, which includes Kalgoorlie, Boulder, Coolgardie, Southern Cross, and other important centres.

The other monumental engineering work of Western Australia, also planned by the late Mr. O'Connor, is the Fremantle Harbour;

and the result has been the provision of a safe and commodious haven at the mouth of the Swan River for the largest ocean-going steamers trading with Australia. Formerly the vessels of the mail lines would not venture to touch at Fremantle, as there was only an open roadstead, subject to violent storms from the Indian Ocean, for their accommodation. Smaller craft that did call at this port were greatly inconvenienced by the exposed situation and the lack of proper facilities for loading and unloading. Nowadays vessels of any burden may venture in by the buoyed channel at any state of tide, and be berthed in perfect safety alongside the quays. This security has been attained by carrying out two moles westward into the ocean, giving a safe means of access to the harbour proper at the mouth of the river. The estuary here was formerly crossed by a rocky bar; and a great deal of blasting and dredging was necessary to open a way in and out and provide an inner basin for ships. The present channel is 450 feet wide and 30 feet deep at lowest low water, the same being the depth of the inner basin. To provide for quays in the basin it was necessary to reclaim seventy-four acres of land from the shallows of the estuary. The length of the north mole, the principal protecting arm, is 3,450 feet; and at the outer end it stands 12 feet clear of the highest known tide. The width increases from 30 feet at the shore end to over 50 feet at the outer end. The south mole runs out a distance of 2,040 feet. This great work of converting a rock-infested and shallow estuary into a safe and commodious harbour, together with all necessary wharves, goods sheds, railway sidings, &c., was started in 1892, and has been carried out with complete success. The harbour and shipping business of the port is administered by a Board of Harbour Trust Commissioners; and the total earnings for the half-year ended with June 30 last amounted, in round figures, to £47,000, while the expenditure totalled £20,000, the surplus going to meet the charges.

The resources of Western Australia are like the territory—almost unbounded.

*Area.*—The area of Western Australia is no less than 975,920 square miles, or 624,588,800 acres. Its greatest length is 1,480 miles, and its breadth about 1,000 miles, with a coastline, following known indents, of approximately 5,200 miles.

The whole continent of Australia contains roughly 3,000,000 square miles. Western Australia therefore comprises about one-third of the whole of Australia.

Some better idea of the size of Western Australia will, perhaps,



be realised when I say that it contains more square miles of territory than do the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Hungary, Norway, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, and Belgium all put together; another comparison being that it is more than sixteen times as large as England and Wales, and eight times as large as the whole of the British Isles.

*Climate.*—With such a large area of territory it is only natural that there should be great variety of climate. In fact, one may truly say you can get any climate you like except extreme cold—temperate, semi-tropical, or tropical; temperate in the south and south-west, getting warmer as you leave the coast and travel inland; semi-tropical in the north; and tropical in the extreme north and north-west. Dealing with the south-west, and taking a seventeen years' average of the temperature at Perth, the capital of Western Australia, I find the mean maximum temperature was 74·9 degrees, and the mean minimum 54·3 degrees. The highest temperature ever recorded during that period was 112 degrees, and the lowest 33·6 degrees. It will be understood that the climate necessarily varies according to latitude and distance from the seaboard, but it is generally healthy throughout.

What is more important still to the settler on the soil, there is no period of enforced idleness. Agricultural and kindred operations can be carried on all the year round.

The seasons are in the main the reverse of those in Europe, the summer being from December to March and the winter from June to August.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall of course varies, as does the climate, according to latitude and distance from the coast. In the south-west division, although there have been occasional dry seasons, no drought, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, has ever been experienced. In this division the readings at Perth for the last thirty years give an average rainfall of 33 inches per annum, but the average of the whole division during the same period was about 23 inches. It is important that the agriculturist should have some idea of the minimum rainfall necessary to successfully grow wheat in this portion of Western Australia. Let me quote you the sworn evidence (taken before a Royal Commission on Immigration in 1904) of a settler residing about eighty miles in a straight line from the coast.

The witness stated he was sure that with seven inches of rain falling in the growing months (April to September) he could grow a crop of wheat successfully, provided the land was fallowed. In



the report of the same Commission, referring to the agricultural lands of the State, it is declared "Regular rains occur spread over about seven months of the wheat-growing period."

"It is a remarkable fact that during the seventy-six years of the white man's occupation of Western Australia nothing worse than a partial failure of crops has been experienced, the worst being caused by rust (previously unknown) in 1868-9. This blight has never recurred with any severity, and, as a matter of fact, has long since passed out of serious consideration."

Of the 624 and odd millions of acres forming the total area of Western Australia, some 460 millions of acres are totally unoccupied—neither alienated nor leased in any shape or form. Of course, a great deal of this virgin land is not suitable for any kind of cultivation—or, at least, has not yet been found to be so. Much of it is outside the limits of the regular rainfall. But after deducting all the *unusable* land from the huge total of *unused* land, there yet remain millions of acres of arable areas available, and only awaiting the attention of the husbandman to bring forth "the fruits of the earth in due season." The farmer who combines the growth of cereals or fruit with the breeding of cattle, pigs, and general farmyard live stock is likely to do best in most parts of Western Australia.

The other great productive industry—akin to agriculture—for which there are limitless possibilities in Western Australia—is the pastoral industry—the raising of sheep for wool and mutton, of horned cattle for food, and of horses for local use and export. Up to date, over 150 millions of acres of grazing land have been taken up on lease in the State, principally in the Kimberley division in the far north, where the conditions are particularly favourable for the maintenance of flocks and herds. But there are many millions more of pastoral lands available for stocking.

*Land available.*—It will be seen that the State possesses large areas of land suitable for agriculture, fruit-growing, and sheep and cattle raising, besides vast stretches of mineral-bearing country. It is stated on reliable authority that there are 180 millions of acres of land in the southern portion of the State on which wheat could be profitably grown, while there are over 300,000 square miles of territory suited to the pastoralist and the stock-raiser; manifestly plenty of room for many hundreds of thousands more people than are in Western Australia to-day.

I have endeavoured, within the limits of this short paper, to give you some idea of Western Australia and its resources. In conclu-



sion, let me remark that the greatest need of Western Australia at present is, as I have said, more people upon the land, and for the farmer, grazier, orchardist, market gardener, agricultural labourer, and industrious men of all kinds who are able and willing to work on the land, and have a little capital (the more the better), I know of no country offering greater opportunities.

The actual conditions which the new arrival will meet with and what the country is really like will be demonstrated by some of the views which will be shown at the conclusion of my paper.

Let me add but this. The new settler in Australia, just as the new settler in any other part of the world, will have trials, difficulties, and disappointments to contend with and to overcome. One cannot expect to reap all the advantages of emigration without some of the disadvantages also. But if the emigrant to Australia, when he leaves these shores, will only carry with him the same British pluck, energy, and determination which have made the Empire what it is he will find that there are no difficulties that are not surmountable and that the advantages altogether outweigh the disadvantages.

In Australia there is plenty of elbow-room and there is plenty of opportunity. The newcomer to Australia will be welcomed by people who are bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. He will find the Australians a warm-hearted, generous people, ready to hold out the hand of fellowship, ready to give the new settler advice which is the outcome of experience, if only the advice will be accepted in the same friendly spirit as it is offered.

He will find in the Australians a free and independent people—proud of their country, determined to build up a nation worthy of the Empire; a people who share with you all the glories of the Empire's past and desire to share with you what, we trust, will be the equally great and glorious future; a people who feel that this great Empire of ours could be self-contained and maintained, and to that end are willing—ay anxious—to come closer still to the Mother Country; a people who confidently hope (to use the language of an English statesman) that in their closer union with yourselves in time to come, "the British Empire, founded on freedom, buttressed by affectionate sentiment, fortified by mutual interest, shall stand impregnable, unassailable, four-square to all the winds that blow."

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views exhibited by Mr. E. T. Scammell.



## DISCUSSION.

The Hon. E. A. HARNEY: I only voice the common sentiment when I say that we have all been entertained and interested, not only by the address but by the very enlightening views on the screen which followed. Mr. Rason, though he gave us a good deal of information, has in one sense told me nothing new, because I had the good fortune to spend ten years of my life in Western Australia; but even to me it was exceedingly interesting to have to-night that far distant land drawn almost within the range of actual observation. He has indulged in no rhetoric; he has given us facts and figures, and leaves them to make their own appeal. To-night he has only repeated what, greatly to the advantage of Western Australia, he has been doing elsewhere. He addresses himself to the populations of these islands, and shows them a land in which there are millions of cultivable acres of virgin soil, crying out for the transforming touch of labour. He, speaking to this landless people, points to this manless land—a land to which they may go without passing from under the protecting ægis of their flag, where they shall not have to accustom themselves to institutions, to manners, or to habits different from those in which they have been reared. He has given us two pictures—Western Australia as she was in 1890 and Western Australia to-day—and he contrasts the rich colouring of the one picture with the feeble outlines of the other, and impliedly he asks you whence came those pigments, whence this enlivening brush. It is due to the energy of our race, though the pigments dwelt in the soil itself. But he has gone further, and by statistics made it clear that the increase of wealth has been in far greater proportion than the increase of numbers. In the sixteen years he gave, while you multiply the population by five you multiply the revenue by ten and the trade by twelve, making it perfectly obvious that each newcomer adds something to the general stock which he with all others shares. For my part, I care not whether he be British, or Italian, or of any other European nation so long as he abides by their laws and institutions. What is the lesson of his address? Population is what Western Australia needs. It is too slow to trust to the process of birth; that is a product which, however prolific that country may be in other respects, is not, at all events, quite up to the mark, and though the people may advance very rapidly as a community, I am afraid the individual takes quite as long to grow there as here. How, then, are we to force emigration? That involves the consideration of three difficult



problems—(1) the selection of emigrants; (2) assisted passages; and (3) assisted settlement. With regard to the first, I think—and I see that Mr. Rason is of the same opinion—they should be taken from the agricultural classes. The town bird or the distributors of the produce that others create are always in abundance, and as for the miner, he can only find employment when a capitalist has gone before and opened up the mines. In that department I think Western Australia is already overmanned, but the agriculturist goes to a mine always open, always undermanned. His mines are the millions of acres referred to by Mr. Rason. We who have been in Western Australia know the capacity of the land; we know the marvellous metamorphosis that can be brought about, and that given requisite skill, industry and patience, success is a certainty with the agricultural emigrant. The second point is assisted passages. The Government do a good deal in this direction; but, after all, that is only a small item in initial expense. Yet it is a first item, and therefore has a disproportionate deterring effect. It is the first plunge, the first thing for which it is necessary to dip your hand in your pocket, and it arises in this country at a time and place where the allurements to the venturesome spirit have not yet begun to operate, and therefore I think the flow of emigrants would be greatly increased if the Government were to undertake, not half as now, but the whole of this expense. As to assisted settlement, Mr. Rason says that at present the farming emigrant is given free 160 acres. True; but how? He is dumped down in the midst of his acres, and whatever may be the potentialities of the soil and beauties of the bush, I can tell you that I know no aspect more disheartening than is presented by the mulga and undergrowth and artistic wildness, if you wish, the bush of Western Australia affords. And what is the consequence? Assuming the farmer is able to feed himself while the grass is growing, he starts dispirited, and the stamp of despondency is set on his future efforts, and during that period of suspense and depression he writes letters to his friends in this country carrying back the mood of gloominess and dejection bred in him. I believe that, more than any other cause, dams the flow of emigration to Western Australia. If the Government were to undertake this initial expense, so that when the farmer arrived he should find himself placed in the possession of a tract of land in the condition shown in the pictures on the screen, he would enter on his career in a different spirit and there would be no reason for the sad forebodings which make his arrival—so far from being an advertisement

to friends to follow—the occasion for letters unfair to the Government, unfair to the people of Western Australia, and unfair also to those at home. We see this land to-night, we see what the energy of our race can make it, and there is no reason, if proper encouragement is given to those at home, why we should not have settled there the hundreds of thousands Mr. Rason referred to, presiding over such prosperous farms as Mr. Seammell's pictures have brought before us.

The Hon. Sir HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland): I congratulate Mr. Rason on his excellent Paper. Western Australia has been shown to be prolific; certainly she has been most prolific in the matter of Agents-General. Since I have been in this country there have been six; but I can say that one and all have rendered the best possible assistance to their colleagues, as Mr. Rason has shown to be his claim to-night. In his Paper there is not one invidious comparison which could affect a sister State, and in that respect he sets an example of what should be the Federal duty of an Agent-General in this country. It was my privilege on one occasion to represent Western Australia in some conference, and I do hope facilities will be soon given to their people so that they may get in some easier way to the central government of Australia, and achieve in time their desire to be brought in closer contact with the States of the Commonwealth. Another observation I wish to make is this: All honour to those who have made Western Australia what it is; and in that connection I desire to refer particularly to the leader who piloted Western Australia from 1890 down almost to the present time—the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest. We gratefully recognise that he has given his life, not only to the service of that State; he has given it to the service of Australia. One final observation by way of history. In his patriotic peroration Mr. Rason has told you plainly what his Imperial tendencies are. I agree with him. There is a powerful section in Australia who are Imperial in the sense you understand it here; but there is a very much larger numerical section who are simply National. It would be idle for me, wrong for me, to say that patriotism does not exist in Australia—it would be a slander on the community; but in the sense of framing a policy with regard to the Empire as a whole, I think the majority are not impressed with that idea; and if you are of opinion that there is a reserve of what I shall call sentimental loyalty in the people of Australia upon which you can draw to the extent you have been drawing lately, you may dismiss that idea. There are bonds of



Empire which need to be forged, and you in England have got to assist in forging them. Commerce is one of those bonds; and it behoves you to secure this for the Empire, or a large share of Australian trade will be diverted to the foreigner; then self-interest will resolve any doubt. You must have a tariff, and I hope, in the interests of Empire, a preferential one.

Mr. A. P. MATHESON: I thought that after twelve years' experience of Western Australia it would be easy to find many topics on which I could address you, but after listening to Mr. Rason's able Paper I find he has left very little for me to say. Most audiences look with some tinge of suspicion upon the utterances of an Agent-General, naturally thinking that he has got to make the best case he can for his State. One, in fact, is reminded of the old definition of an Ambassador—a man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country. This is where I come in; for, as a man who went out to Australia some twelve years ago, I can assure you Mr. Rason's picture is not in any degree highly painted; indeed, I was agreeably surprised to find how absolutely he spoke the truth (laughter). Well, it is just as well to admit it. Now I have travelled nearly all over the world, and in Western Australia for the first time I found a climate which, while being hot—extremely hot in summer—was nevertheless perfectly endurable. To those who have travelled in the East that is a great boon. A dry heat such as obtains in Western Australia is perfectly endurable at a higher temperature than damp heat which prevails in some other countries. There is another point on which I cannot lay too much stress, and that is the certainty in the wheat-growing districts of getting a sufficient rainfall. As far as my recollection goes, there has rarely been a year during the time statistics have been taken that there has not been sufficient rainfall in those parts given up to wheat cultivation to enable the crops to be securely grown and harvested. You know the extent to which during the last ten or twelve years the Eastern States have suffered from drought. That has never taken place in Western Australia; as far as we can see, Western Australia is provided by nature against anything of the sort in future. That in itself is a very great recommendation. As regards industries, the production of wine is one of the most encouraging that came under my notice. There is just one fly in the ointment—one little trouble—Mr. Rason I think will do well to warn his Government against, and that is with regard to borrowing. He has given figures which I believe prove that the debt represents something like £68 to £70 per head of the population. That is far in excess of the

liability, so far as I am aware, of any other State in the world, and it is impossible to imagine settlers going out there will feel at all comfortable when they consider that circumstance. Mr. Rason will do well to urge that on his Government, and you will do well to enforce the fact that you are not prepared to lend money to that State as freely as you have done in the past. It is not to your advantage or to the advantage of residents in the State—I speak as a person with large interest in Western Australia when I say it is extremely unwise for the Government to go on adding to the debt and increasing the responsibilities which we have towards money-lenders in England (“There are productive works”; “they represent assets”). My friend may think so; undoubtedly a large portion does, but if he knew Western Australia as well as I do, he would know that a very large proportion of the debt does not represent assets. Mr. Rason himself does not claim it all represents assets. Well, we need not go into particulars; I say it does not represent assets. A certain amount of the expenditure does; a certain amount is revenue-producing, but the bulk of it is certainly not revenue-producing, and I think it is most desirable the British public should impress upon the Government that they are not going to lend money freely while the debt represents such an enormous proportion per head of the population.

MR. ANDREW WILLIAMSON: As one who has been in Western Australia and for many years has had business connections with it, I feel personally grateful for the way in which Mr. Rason has set out the facts and figures regarding the remarkable progress of that State. It is always a satisfaction to us Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute to have as lecturer on these occasions a man like Mr. Rason who knows his subject from top to bottom, and who himself has taken a leading and honourable part in the making of the history which he describes. It has, I am sure, been a delight to us all to know that during the last seventeen years there has been such marvellous progress, and we hope that during the seventeen years to come the progress will be even greater than in the past. When we look at the vast country, when we consider the resources Mr. Rason has indicated, we must admit that in order to bring these resources to full fruition, they need the help of British capital. Notwithstanding Mr. Matheson's strictures, I think British investors who want to lend their money on good security, and a colony which wants to borrow for the development of resources which have been proved to exist, may wisely enter into such reciprocal transactions for their mutual benefit; but there is one essential condition which



I wish to emphasise, which is, that in order that this may be done to the ultimate satisfaction of both parties, there must, on the part of the British investor, be a profound conviction that he will be fairly and justly treated. It has not always been the case in the past of this State that all the responsible Ministers have adopted an attitude in their legislation productive of that feeling. Mr. Rason, I am glad to say, is not in that category; on the contrary, on his assuming power, the attitude which I have indicated was reversed and has remained reversed, and I hope will continue reversed to all time, and I trust that instead of there being anything in the way of misgiving on the part of British investors, there may, in the future, be ground for a steadily growing and deepening conviction as to the absolute security in dealing with fellow-countrymen across the seas. We hope to see Mr. Rason's fine peroration realised. But if that is to come about, these relations will, as I have said, need to be founded upon a complete and mutual sense of perfect equality of treatment and of scrupulous justice on the part of the borrower towards the lender. Mr. Rason has but recently come among us; we give him a most cordial welcome and wish him a very successful tenure of office as Agent-General for Western Australia.

MR. RASON: I should be altogether lacking in ordinary courtesy if I did not thank the various speakers for their kind appreciation of my Paper. With some of the remarks made I cannot say I quite agree; for instance, I can hardly go as far as Mr. Harney when he says a man "dumped down" in the bush is necessarily disheartened and gloomy, and necessarily writes letters full of complaint to his friends in the Mother Country. It may sometimes happen, but very seldom, I think. A man who is so placed in the bush surely has this knowledge—that every man who has succeeded on the land in Australia, and there are so many, was similarly "dumped down," and what one man can do, another man can, if he is made of the right stuff. Mr. Matheson was shocked to discover that I was able to tell the truth. I am not surprised. Many of you will know that both he and I have been politicians (laughter). In regard to borrowing, depend upon it that what you have lent is amply secured. There are tangible available assets for every copper, and a good many millions more, and over and above these realisable assets you have the word of men who never go back on their bond, which itself is worth a good deal in the way of security. So far as Western Australia is concerned, and I believe as far as the whole of the Australian States are concerned, there is ample security for every penny borrowed, and for every penny that will be borrowed, and if

we are to carry out the improvements which are recommended, I would like to ask how we are to do it unless we borrow some money to do it with. However, at this late hour, I must not be led away into a personal discussion with Mr. Matheson, and so I will only once again thank you for your kindness.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Rason for his Paper; and a like compliment was paid to the Chairman for presiding.



## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS RELATING TO THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

(By JAMES R. BOOSÉ, Librarian R.C.I.)

**Lethbridge, Sir Roper (K.C.I.E., M.A.).**—*India and Imperial Preference, with Statistical Tables.* 12mo. Pp. xiv-105. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907. (Price 2s. 6d.)

Sir Roper Lethbridge, whose experience as an Indian official dates from 1868, has had exceptional opportunities, both official and academical, for the scientific study of the phenomena of Indian industry and commerce, and of Indian and Anglo-Indian views thereon. His aim in this work is to show that Indian sentiment and Anglo-Indian opinion are united in a demand for more generous consideration of Indian requirements, and that this demand can only honourably and reasonably be met, without fatal injury to Imperial interests, by the "give-and-take" of Imperial Preference. The author points out that Lord Curzon's Government unanimously repudiated the Cobdenite doctrines that would forbid the use of import duties for national and Imperial purposes, other than those of revenue; and, from the information collected by that Government, and from later statistics, he attempts to prove that a preferential fiscal system is absolutely needed by India, both in her own industrial and commercial interests, for her own self-respect, and for the preservation of the infinitely important trade with the United Kingdom.

**Grimshaw, Beatrice.**—*From Fiji to the Cannibal Islands.* Royal 8vo. Pp. xii-356. London: Eveleigh Nash. 1907. (Price 12s. 6d.)

In this brightly-written volume the reader is enabled to gain a good idea of the present-day life of the Fiji Islands and the New Hebrides, in both of which cannibalism was once rampant, but is now a thing of the past in the former and almost so in the latter. Miss Grimshaw gives a most vivid description of the scenery of the Islands, together with her impressions of the islanders and their manners and customs. There are no hairbreadth escapes from a violent death to record, nor even any very exciting episodes connected with her travels. Everything appears to have been specially planned for the visit of the writer, who saw much that was interesting and strange to the uninitiated in the art of travel. Accompanied by three Fijians, and well provided with the necessities of life, she travelled through the interior of the Islands into the lonely country of the brown men and women, and away from white faces and white folk's unnecessary luxuries, and gives a graphic description of the



kindliness and hospitality of the natives of the country passed through. Interspersed throughout the book are many references to the undeveloped resources of the Islands and their possibilities for settlement. Want of capital, and to some extent want of enterprise, is stated to be the cause of the neglect of what could be made profitable industries. The New Hebrides, in which Miss Grimshaw spent a considerable amount of time, are described as extremely beautiful and remarkably fertile, and inhabited by a race far inferior to the natives of the eastern and middle Pacific. The future administration of the group is clearly stated, and the Anglo-French Convention discussed by one who has had experience of the difficulties attending the present conditions of the British and French settlers in the Islands. Miss Grimshaw gives a lengthy account of her travels in the interior of some of the Islands, and amongst other details describes an idol dance and an account of an interview with a cannibal chief. There is a large amount of information of especial value to the student of anthropology, and much that will interest the general reader.

**Delany, E. P. and Hutton, E. Chas. F.**—*Leading Cases on Van Der Linden. A Digest of Decisions based on Van Der Linden, with Index and References.* 12mo. Pp. xxxiv-226. Grahamstown: The African Book Co. 1906. (Price 12s. 6d.)

In the preface to this work it is stated that its object is to furnish law students and practitioners with a handy collection of cases, and that Van der Linden's "Institutes," as the best-known text-book on Roman Dutch law, has been followed page by page, and the leading cases bearing on his statement briefly summarised. It can hardly be said, however, to be a collection of *leading cases*. The principles of law upon which the decisions rest are often wholly omitted. As a collection of decisions which may direct the attention of a law student to the cases themselves, and the legal principles upon which they are based, it is possible that it may be useful, but it can hardly be said to fairly illustrate the principles laid down by Van der Linden as fully as a judicious selection of leading cases from the large number of South African Reports, might, if carefully made.

**Martin, Frank A.**—*Under the Absolute Amir.* 8vo. Pp. xii-330. London: Harper & Brothers. 1907. (Price 10s. 6d.)

Mr. Frank Martin is one of the very few foreigners who have occupied official positions under the rulers of Afghanistan. He accompanied the Shahzada, as he was commonly called in England, on his return from London, to the Afghan capital in 1895, and was for eight years engineer-in-chief successively to the Amirs Abdur Rahman and Habibullah, and for the greater portion of that period was the only Englishman in Kabul. So closely identified with the history of India is the territory of Afghanistan,



that it is not out of place to include a notice of this work amongst the reviews of books dealing with Indian territory. The first portion of the work gives a graphic description of the journey from Chaman to Kabul via Kandahar, and the difficulties that the traveller has to endure in that somewhat inhospitable country. Mr. Martin had the privilege of travelling with an enormous retinue accompanying the Amir's son, and had therefore many advantages which the ordinary traveller would not experience. Following an account of the manners and customs of the people, which we are told resemble those of England some three hundred years ago, Mr. Martin devotes a chapter to an account of the country under the administration of the Amir Abdur Rahman, who is described as an exceptionally able ruler, and one who willingly gave the whole of his time and attention to the work required of him. His relations with the Indian Government were, generally speaking, of a most cordial nature, and he showed the utmost loyalty to his treaty engagements. Mr. Martin was also brought into close contact with the present Amir, whose recent visit to India has done so much to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Governments of India and Afghanistan, and to facilitate in the future the relations existing between the two Governments. The author's description of the life of Europeans in Kabul is full of interesting details, whilst his account of the tortures inflicted upon evil-doers and the various methods of execution is gruesome. Mr. Martin's many opportunities of studying the daily life of all sections of the Afghan people have enabled him to record much that is valuable to those desiring information as to the administration and government of the country, and also as to the daily life and customs of the native inhabitants. In his capacity of engineer to the Afghan Government, he was in charge of the Kabul workshops, which comprise two large machine shops, cartridge-making shops, iron and brass foundries, and other establishments mainly for the manufacture of war material. He gives an account of his endeavours to improve the knowledge of the Afghan workmen, and points out the capabilities of the country for trade extension and development. The political situation is described, and the possibilities attending the accession to power of the present Amir are referred to at considerable length throughout the pages of Mr. Martin's well-written narrative.

*The Mining Year Book, the Busy Man's Book on Mines, 1907.*  
 Edited by A. N. Jackman. Introduction by J. W. Broomhead.  
 8vo. Pp. cvii-1332. London: The "Financial Times," Ltd.  
 (Price 15s.)

The Mining Year Book for the present year is more extensive than usual, and includes a most complete survey and review of the mining industry irrespective of the location or field of operations. For the investor as well as for general reference purposes it is invaluable, as the information supplied has been gathered together from reliable sources

and the statistics give a digest of the actual results of each company's operations and its present financial position. In a work dealing roughly with over four thousand companies embracing mining, finance, exploration, &c., this is a stupendous task, and involves considerable care on the part of the compilers. The co-operation of the respective secretaries, however, has enabled the editor to issue a work which bears the imprint of correctness and reliability combined with fulness of detail. The sketch maps of British gold-producing colonies have been brought up to date in the matter of railway construction, &c., and the statistics of production cover the whole of the year 1906. Mr. J. W. Broomhead again contributes an article on "The Year's Mining," which embodies the most recent details of and developments in mining in various parts of the world.

**Clark, Victor S. (Ph.D.).**—*The Labour Movement in Australasia: A Study in Social-Democracy.* 8vo. Pp. x-327. London: Archibald Constable & Co. 1907. (Price 6s.)

The questions of social democracy and the coming influence of labour on the Government of the United States have been much discussed during recent years in that country, and with the view of gaining an insight into the spread of social democracy in Australia and New Zealand, Dr. Victor Clark proceeded on a mission on behalf of the United States Government to those British possessions, where a powerful political party has been erected upon a foundation of trade unionism. Dr. Clark's researches were prosecuted with great zeal and ability. He obtained his information from the most reliable sources, and he discusses with entire fairness the history of the political labour party of Australasia, and analyses its policy and the results of that policy so far as applied, and at the same time makes clear the differences as well as the similarities characterising those countries and America. Dr. Clark very rightly points out the difference in Australasian Socialism as distinguished from Continental Socialism, and states that its object is to secure instruments by which workers may control industry, and, in fact, seeks tools rather than proclaims theories, and does not try to harmonise practical attainments with a preconceived ideal of society. The opening chapters are devoted to an account of Australia and New Zealand, together with their resources, and their people and institutions. Following this introduction, Dr. Clark deals at length with the political labour movement, and points out the main features and the effects of the Industrial Arbitration Acts, and the economic and social effects of industrial regulation. He also discusses the question of a White Australia from the point of view of a disinterested and unbiassed critic, and refers at some length to the economic effect of excluding coloured labour upon the production of sugar in Northern Queensland. Dr. Clark has taken a wide view of the whole labour movement in Australasia, and has set forth the simple and direct methods adopted, and the later more ambitious efforts to promote the



power of the movement throughout the various States and New Zealand. Taken altogether, the book is an excellent piece of work, carefully compiled, and full of useful references to a question of great and growing interest.

**Dutt, Babu Girindranáth (B.A., M.R.A.S., M.S.A.).**—*The Brahmans and Kayasthas of Bengal.* 18mo. Pp. xii-167. Madras: G. A. Natesan & Co. 1906. (Price R 1.)

There is a large amount of original research in this little work, which purports to be a national history of the two great castes, Brahmans and Kayasthas, which form the bulk of the educated population of Bengal. There are in all ten chapters, which originally appeared as articles in the "Indian Review." The author devotes special attention to the system of Kulinism, *e.g.*, polygamy, ruinous marriage demands, &c., which is still prevalent, and contends that the only way to extirpate its manifold vicious effects is to abolish the cause from every section of the community. He describes at length the fictitious origin and the pernicious effect of the system, and suggests reasons which should influence the people in eradicating it.

**Storey, Harry.**—*Hunting and Shooting in Ceylon.* 8vo. Pp. xxiii-365. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907. (Price 15s.)

A book that should furnish the home reader with information regarding Ceylon as a sportsman's country was much needed, as during the past fifty years the only complete book dealing with personal experiences of Ceylon sport which has been published is Sir Samuel Baker's "With Rifle and Hound in Ceylon." Mr. Storey is a Ceylon planter, and is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions which exist in the island as regards sport at the present time. These have so entirely changed since Sir Samuel Baker's time that his book may very rightly be classed as a record of what Ceylon was, whilst the present production shows what it now is. The experiences of Mr. Storey extend over a period of sixteen years, and in his entertaining narrative, which is based upon a detailed diary, he records every sporting incident experienced. Although, as he points out, the reader will not find much in the way of hairbreadth escapes, or even very exciting incidents, there is much that is interesting, and much that will prove new from the sporting point of view to the English reader. It is generally known that Ceylon was once a veritable sportsman's paradise, but owing mainly to the inefficiently enforced Game Laws, and the unlimited possession and use of firearms by the natives, the destruction of game during recent years has been enormous. Mr. Storey refers in strong terms to the want of energy on the part of the Colonial Government in not adopting stringent measures against the native hunters for the preservation of game, which if the present conditions continue will soon become extinct. He, however, tells us that in spite of



these drawbacks, and though vast herds of elephants and other game are no longer met with, there is still good sport to be obtained in various parts of the island by those who care to take the trouble to find it. The opening chapters deal with the various birds and local sport on or near the estates, whilst the subsequent ones refer to big game shooting in the low country, including elephants, the buffalo, the Ceylon elk, the leopard, bears, red deer, &c. A chapter on the physical features of the country contains much useful information regarding the various provinces of the Colony and their chief characteristics. The photographs add great interest to the narrative, which is well written, while the map which is appended enables the reader to see at a glance where the hunting parts of the country are situated.

**Baden-Powell, B. H. (C.I.E., F.R.S.E., M.R.A.S.).**—*A Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India, with a Sketch of the Land Tenures.* 8vo. Pp. vi-262. Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Henry Frowde. 1907. (Price 5s.)

This is a reprint of Mr. Baden-Powell's book on the Land Revenue Administration of British India, which was originally published twelve years ago. It has been revised and brought up to date by Mr. T. W. Holderness, of the India Office, and describes the administration of the land revenue system of India and the forms of land-holding on which the administration is based.

**Baedeker, Karl.**—*The Dominion of Canada with Newfoundland and an Excursion to Alaska.* Handbook for Travellers. 12mo. Pp. lxiv-331. Leipzig: Karl Baedeker. London: Dulau & Co. 1907.

"Baedeker" is so universally recognised as an authoritative handbook, that it is unnecessary to refer at any great length to the chief points of interest in this recently-issued revised edition of the Canadian handbook. The compiler is Mr. J. F. Muirhead, who has personally visited the greater part of the districts described, and has also had the advice and assistance of many of the leading literary men of the Dominion. In addition to the descriptions of the various towns of Canada and the routes thereto, the Author has embodied a series of short articles containing an account of the constitution of Canada, a geographical and geological sketch of the country, the various sports and pastimes, as well as a bibliography, or, to speak more correctly, a list of books recommended to the intending traveller, and a list of the chief dates in Canadian history. The routes suggested are those by which the traveller can see most of the country when journeying from one point to another, and the descriptions of the chief towns have been brought well up to date. Useful informa-



tion as to hotel accommodation, railways, coaches, post and telegraph offices, money, &c., is given, and will prove of much value to all visitors to the country. A word of praise is necessary for the excellent collection of maps and plans, upon which especial care has been bestowed, and which reflect considerable credit upon those concerned in their compilation,

**Dicey, Edward (C.B.).**—*The Egypt of the Future.* 12mo. Pp. 216.  
London: William Heinemann. 1907. (Price 3s. 6d.)

The contents of Mr. Dicey's latest contribution to the literature relating to the government of Egypt may be classed as of a prophetic character, for he not only directs attention to what in his opinion are defects in British administration under our Protectorate, but forecasts the policy by which those defects can best be rectified. Although Mr. Dicey's relations with Egypt extend over nearly forty years, and he has closely watched the general trend of events and the marvellous expansion of the country during that period, he is still an advocate for handing over the government to the people of the country, with the supreme authority vested in the hands of the representative of the Protecting Power, or, in other words, of reconstituting the old laws, customs and usages as they were before the Protectorate existed, and retaining in the public service the old native administrators. Mr. Dicey naturally speaks with some authority regarding Egyptian affairs from a non-official point of view, and his views therefore regarding the official side are those only of an ordinary student of the government and administration of the country. He draws particular attention to the fact that on three several occasions we could have declared our Protectorate over the country under circumstances which would have justified its declaration in the eyes of Europe as well as of Egypt; but up to the present day, he says, we have kept up the pretence that our military occupation is of a temporary character, and will be terminated in accordance with the assurances we had given of our own accord as soon as Egypt has been reorganised under British administration, so as to hold her own as an independent State. The term *pretence* seems to be an unnecessary one, as it was always intended that the occupation of the country should be of a temporary character, and no British Government has ever professed that it should be otherwise. The statement that we have done nothing to render Egypt more fit for independence than she was previously to our military occupation, but, on the contrary, we have done much to weaken such small capacity for self-government as she possessed at the time our troops entered Cairo and took possession of the citadel, is hardly justified by the facts, and is purely a matter of opinion. Regarding the improvements in the administration of the country and the reforms it endeavours to introduce, Mr. Dicey contends that under British administration they are calculated to give umbrage to the inhabitants of Egypt and to create an impression that they are directed against the authority of the Koran; but at the same



time he states that if these same reforms were carried out by native administrators speaking their own language and belonging to their own creed, they would create far less discontent than they do at present. But Mr. Dicey appears to lose sight of the fact that among those who have taken a leading part in the regeneration of Egypt have been many Europeans other than British, as well as many natives. It is, therefore, as was pointed out by Lord Milner in "England in Egypt," not only or principally upon what Englishmen do for Egypt that the case for England rests. It is upon what England is helping the Egyptians to do for themselves. Mr. Dicey gives an interesting chapter regarding "militant Islam," in which he refers to the strong hold that Mahometanism has upon its followers, and the prospect of Islam ever becoming again a militant religion. The position of Egypt in regard to Europe is discussed at some length, together with the attitude of the leading Continental Powers in regard to the British occupation. The utility of the book is to some extent discounted owing to the want of a good index.

*Lady Nugent's Journal: Jamaica One Hundred Years Ago.* Reprinted from a Journal kept by Maria, Lady Nugent, from 1801 to 1815, issued for private circulation in 1839. Edited by Frank Cundall, F.S.A. 12mo. Pp. lvi-404. London: Adam & Charles Black. 1907. (Price 5s.)

The original Journal of Lady Nugent kept during her residence in Jamaica was published in two volumes in the year 1839. Although published for private circulation, it attracted considerable attention when Jamaica was looked upon as one of the important outposts of Empire. In glancing through the pages of the original and the present editions and comparing them from a literary point of view, it is at once evident that the new edition is a much improved one, owing mainly to the pruning it has received at the hands of Mr. Cundall, who has omitted those parts which are trivial and needless in a work issued for public use. The Journal was written mainly for the pleasure of Lady Nugent and her children, and it is only natural, therefore, that the information contained in it should relate more to domestic matters—especially those surrounding the governor and his circle—than to political or official affairs. At the same time, there are many references to the question of slavery and the condition of the slaves at the period dealt with—and to the state of society in the island and the everyday life of a governor's wife in a tropical Colony. Mr. Cundall has performed his self-imposed task most admirably, as, in addition to carefully editing the Journal itself, he has contributed an interesting introduction, a series of useful notes of a biographical and topographical character, and an index, in which the name of every person of importance in the Colony at the period appears.



**Madan, A. C. (M.A.).**—*Wisa Handbook: a Short Introduction to the Wisa Dialect of North-East Rhodesia.* 12mo. Pp. 136. Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Henry Frowde. 1906.

The Wisa dialect is spoken by a somewhat scattered and broken tribe in the central region of North-East Rhodesia. The Wisa villages spread from Lake Bangweolo and the River Luapula on the west across the watershed of the Congo and Zambesi basins, and the Luangwa River valley to the borders of British Central Africa on the east. Nothing, according to the evidence of Mr. Madan, has been hitherto published as to the Wisa dialect except a few lists of words, and in his introduction the Author points out its strong family likeness to other Bantu dialects as well as its chief peculiarities. He has relied mainly for his information upon three or four natives of different districts, ages and circumstances, and for the grammar the most important source has been a series of nearly thirty native stories, many of them carefully written out in full by an intelligent Wisa who had managed to learn the shape and sound of English letters from a native teacher. Mr. Madan, who has made a special study of the Bantu languages, has compiled a very full grammar and vocabulary, which, owing to recent developments, will have a far wider range than was originally contemplated.

**Swami Abhedananda.**—*India and Her People.* 12mo. Pp. 285. New York: The Vedanta Society. 1906. (Price 5s.)

The views set forth in this work by Swami Abhedananda were embraced in a course of lectures delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in the United States. They are interesting, as being those of a native of India who has devoted much time and attention to the study of those questions which affect the government and general administration of the country. The Author has selected a wide range of subjects for treatment, embracing the social, political, educational and religious conditions as they now exist, and, speaking generally, has invariably exercised sound tact and judgment in discussing the many different questions embraced under those headings. At the same time, he advances certain views and opinions which are far from being free from that bias which has become far too general with many of the native writers of the present day. His personal interests and cherished fads appear more especially in a chapter dealing with the political institutions of India, in which he advocates those views which have already been expounded in the larger and more comprehensive works of Mr. Romesh Dutt, and from which he continually quotes.

**Keene, H. G. (C.I.E.).**—*History of India from the Earliest Times to the end of the Nineteenth Century.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Pp. xvi-380, xvi-383. Edinburgh: John Grant. 1906.

This is a new and revised edition of Mr. Keene's History of India, which was originally published seventeen years ago. It is mainly intended

for the use of students and colleges, but it will undoubtedly appeal to a far wider circle of readers who desire a reliable and well-digested account of the progress of the Indian Empire from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. Mr. Keene's wise discretion in the selection of material has enabled him to present a work which is neither too comprehensive nor too overstocked with minor details. The subject is so vast that an Author is often inclined to dwell at too great a length upon some special subject, but throughout Mr. Keene's work there is a well-balanced review of the main events of the period referred to set out in a clear and even entertaining style. Mr. Keene is no novice in the writing of Indian history, nor does he bore the student with academical studies of the government of the country. He traces the general progress of India under the several administrations, and shows how great has been the work accomplished, and in what difficult conditions it has been carried out.

**Bartholomew, J. G.**—*Atlas of the World's Commerce.* Parts 20, 21 and 22. Folio. London: George Newnes, Ltd. 1907. (Price 6d. each part.)

The three parts of this work recently issued complete what is beyond doubt a most useful Commercial Atlas. Looking as it as a whole, it presents, by means of clearly printed maps and charts, and lucidly explained diagrams, a complete survey of the international commerce of to-day, and provides a key to the merchandise of the world. The complete Atlas consists of no less than 176 large pages of coloured plates, containing upwards of 1,000 maps and diagrams, illustrating in a most graphic fashion the distribution of the various products, the imports and exports of the various countries, also their natural resources, the means of communication and transport, and many other aspects of international commerce. It is a work of singular value to all students of economics, and should prove of supreme importance to every merchant, shipper, and shipowner of the country, as well as to professional men, politicians, teachers, and in fact everybody who is in any way interested in the trade and commerce of the world.

**Tarring, Charles James (M.A.).**—*Chapters on the Law relating to the Colonies.* 8vo. Pp. xxvii-482. London: Stevens & Haynes. 1906.

The need for good reference books regarding the administration of Colonial law has been satisfied to some extent by the periodical appearance of this well-compiled and thoroughly reliable work, which has now reached a third edition, and which embraces a well-defined statement of the positions of various British Colonies as portions of our great Empire. The preliminary chapters set forth the laws to which the



Colonies are subject, together with the powers and authorities vested in the various servants of the Crown in the administration of government in all parts of the Empire. It further contains the appeals from the Colonies decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and decisions concerning the Colonies in other English Courts, the effect of many of these decisions being incorporated in the text. In the third chapter the results of the relations between the Parliaments of the Dominion and of the Provinces of Canada in the discussions before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeals from the Canadian Courts are set out. In the sixth chapter is a list of the Imperial Statutes relating to the Colonies which has been revised and brought up to date. There are a series of indices, including those of cases decided in the Privy Council on appeal from the Colonies, Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and cases relating to the Colonies decided in the English Courts otherwise than on appeal from the Colonies. Sir Charles Tarring, who has compiled the work, was at one time Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, Constantinople, and latterly Chief Justice of Grenada, from which office he retired last year.

**O'Hara, John Bernard.**—*Odes and Lyrics.* 12mo. Pp. 160. Melbourne and London: Melville & Mullen. 1906. (Price 5s.)

Mr. O'Hara has added another excellent volume of poems to his already large collection of verse. He is without doubt one of the most refined and most vigorous Australian writers of the present day, and as a poet is richly gifted. With the exception of the "Ode to the Commonwealth," the poems contained in this volume have not previously appeared in book form. They are, like the Author's previous productions, well written, and contain that sense of melody and charm which is so essential to good work, and which is so conspicuous in all his writings.

**Transvaal Mines Department.** *Detailed Statistics relating to the Gold Mines situated in the Witwatersrand Area from June 1902 to October 1906.* 2 Vols. Folio. Pp. v-971. Pretoria: The Government Printing and Stationery Office. 1907.

The information contained in these bulky volumes has been compiled from returns rendered to the Mines Department according to the Mines and Works' Regulations of the Transvaal. It consists of a valuable series of statistical tables setting forth detailed information regarding individual mines which will prove of permanent value for reference purposes. The statistics show the number of employees, the salaries and wages paid, and mining and gold production. These tables are followed by two summaries for producing and non-producing mines, and by three diagrams showing (1) Comparisons of gold output and labour employed since June 1902 in respect of all mines on the Witwatersrand; (2) Gold output and labour employed in respect of producing mines for the same



period, and (3) Labour employed on non-producing mines for the same period. The work has been produced under the direction of Mr. H. Warrington Smyth, the Acting Commissioner of Mines, and reflects considerable credit upon all concerned in its compilation.

**Pearson, Henry C.**—*What I saw in the Tropics, a Record of Visits to Ceylon, The Federated Malay States, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Republic of Panama, Colombia, Jamaica, Hawaii.* 8vo. Pp. 288. New York: The India Rubber Publishing Co. London: Arthur H. Wheeler & Co. 1906. (Price 12s. 6d.)

The title of this work would naturally lead one to expect it to deal entirely with travel in the countries referred to, but this is not its object. It contains the personal experiences of the author—an American—in his search for rubber-planting information in various tropical countries. Dealing first with Ceylon, the author, after very briefly referring to the general aspect of life in that colony, throws himself heart and soul into the study of the prospects of *Hevea* cultivation, and its yield, treatment, &c. So in succession he deals with the countries enumerated above in the title of the book, and gives a most interesting discourse upon the progress and development of Rubber Cultivation, and the advantages it offers to investors as well as planters from a commercial point of view. Mr. Pearson appears to have lost no opportunity of prosecuting his researches in every available district, and the information he has gathered together will do much to spread a better knowledge of this rapidly growing industry. As regards Jamaica, which colony was included in the author's tour, there appears to be every prospect of rubber proving a valuable article of export. The *Castilloa* tree appears to do better than the *Hevea*, which in Mr. Pearson's opinion is spindling in its growth and far from vigorous. A large number of photographic reproductions lend additional interest to what is a highly entertaining and useful book.

*The Canadian Almanac and Miscellaneous Directory for 1907.* Edited by Arnold W. Thomas. 8vo. Pp. 472. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. (Price 2s.)

The publishers of the Canadian Almanac are to be congratulated upon the sixtieth issue of this useful and well-conducted annual. In order to commemorate this event a special article has been inserted from the pen of Professor G. M. Wrong, of Toronto University, in which he surveys some of the changes which the world has seen since the year 1847, and contributes a list of the striking events of the period referred to. Beyond this article the information is of the usual useful and comprehensive character, setting forth full and authentic information regarding the government, administration, trade, social conditions, religion, defence, &c.,



of the whole Dominion. The work has been edited by Mr. Arnold W. Thomas, and has been revised and corrected from the latest available information.

**Plate, A. G.**—*A Cruise through Eastern Seas, being a Travellers' Guide to the Principal Objects of Interest in the Far East.* 8vo. Pp. 293. London: Edward Stanford. 1906. (Price 6s.)

This work has been issued by the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" Steamship Company, and describes the various ports at which the vessels of their fleet touch, as well as the countries in which the ports are situated on the route to the Far East and Australia. It supplies the traveller with many useful hints as to climate, clothing, and other requisites necessary in undertaking a long voyage. A careful study of the information regarding the chief sights of the East and the Antipodes will enable the traveller to obtain the maximum of enjoyment at the least expenditure of time.

*Hazell's Annual for 1907: a Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.* 12mo. Pp. 620. London: Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd. (Price 3s. 6d.)

It is impossible to speak too highly as to the general utility and value of the contents of this Annual. Dealing as it does with events in all parts of the world, and with movements not only of events but of individuals, it is surprising to find so much detailed information which is so evenly balanced and well selected. The review of the past year shows that it was an interesting and eventful one both at home and abroad. It is, however, only necessary in this notice of the work to draw the attention of the reader to the many points of interest which are dealt with that affect the outlying parts of the British Empire. From this special point of view few works can be said to cover so wide a field. The section devoted to a review of the British Empire occupies thirty-eight pages, and sets forth the geographical distribution of its various parts, their area, population, public revenue and expenditure, trade, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. Various articles of tropical produce are described, and biographical information given regarding the leading Colonial and Indian Administrators, politicians, officials, &c. The development of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, of which a full historical account has appeared in previous editions, is brought up to date, whilst under the heading of scientific progress will be found a large amount of information relating to both the Colonies and India. Sufficient has been said to commend this work to the consideration of those who desire a full and up-to-date work of general reference which is well arranged and carefully edited.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION.

1907.

April 9. Ordinary Meeting at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, at 8 P.M. Hon. J. W. Hackett, LL.D. (M.L.C. Western Australia), "Federal Tendencies and Developments." General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., will preside.

April 24. Colonial Conference Banquet at 7.30 P.M.

May 14. Ordinary Meeting at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, at 8 P.M. W. L. Griffith (Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada), a Paper on Canada.

June 11. Ordinary Meeting at 8 P.M.

Occasional Meetings will also be held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, at 4.30 P.M., when Papers occupying about half an hour will be read; and, in order to avert undue expense, the reports published in the "Journal" and "Proceedings" will be in a condensed form. A notice of the date and subject of each Afternoon Meeting will be exhibited in the Hall of the Institute, and inserted in the "Journal" whenever practicable; but separate postcards will not be printed, as in the case of Evening Meetings.

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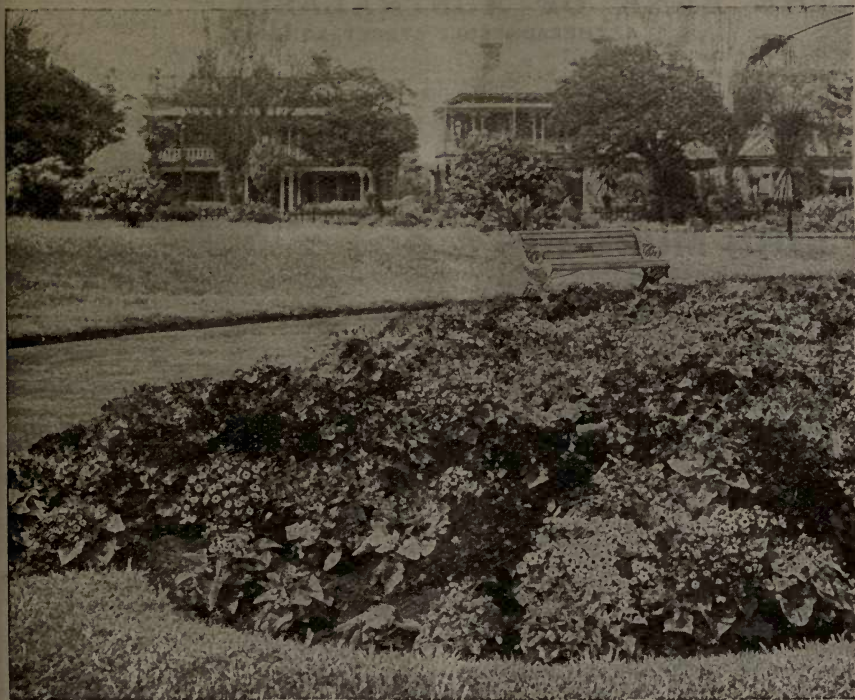
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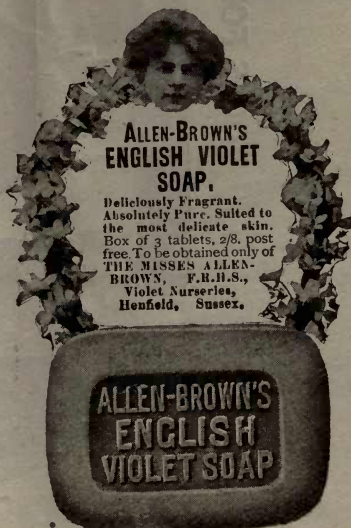
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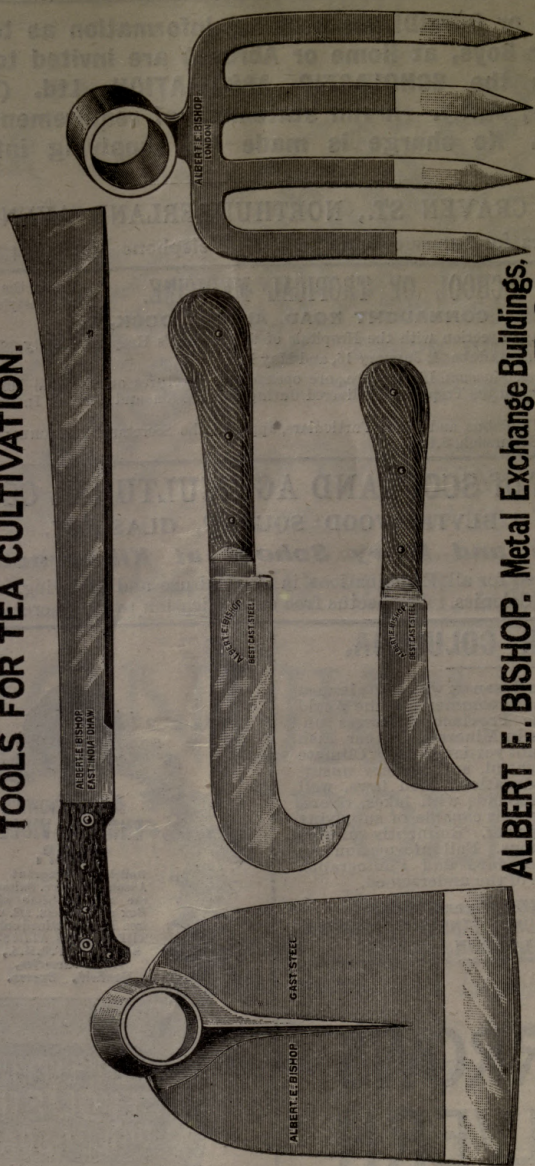
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